



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

instant states that on that day there were 135 privates ill in the military hospital. The cause of the illness is not given, but in all probability a majority of the cases are malarial in type.

Mortality in Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

During the week ended the 9th instant there were 116 deaths. The population is about 270,000 people. Measles caused 1 death; grippe, 1; cholera-nostras, 3; dysentery, 3; leprosy, 1; chronic malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 10; syphilis, 1; cancers and tumors, 4; affections of the nervous system, 7; affections of the circulatory system, 7; of the respiratory system, 15; of the digestive system, 39; of the urinary system, 2; puerperal septicæmia, 1; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 6; violent deaths, 3; diseases badly defined, 2, and stillborn, 7.

Of these deaths, 54 were males and 62 females; 104 were natives and 12 were foreigners; 93 were unmarried, 17 married, 5 widowed, and 1 whose state as regards matrimony was unknown.

During the same period there were 178 births and 32 marriages.

Mortality in Pernambuco, Brazil.

During the fortnight ended September 15, 1904, there were in all 299 deaths reported. Of this number variola caused 25; typhoid fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; malarial fevers, 22; tuberculosis, 57; leprosy, 2; syphilis, 3; grippe, 1; dysentery, 22; and beriberi, 5. Population estimated at about 180,000; possibly as high as 200,000. This gives a mortality rate for the year of 36.7 per 1,000 of the population.

During the period under consideration the highest daily number of deaths was 25 and the lowest 11, while the average was 19.9.

For the fortnight ended September 30, 1904, the total number of deaths was 275. Of this number variola caused 43; typhoid fever, 1; malarial fevers, 15; tuberculosis, 47; leprosy, 1; syphilis, 4; cancer, 4; grippe, 2; dysentery, 6, and beriberi, 5.

The annual mortality rate at these figures would be 34.7 per 1,000 of the inhabitants. Maximum daily number of deaths, 28; minimum, 10; average daily number of deaths for period, 18.5.

Mortuary reports from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

During the week ended October 16, 1904, there has been a slight amelioration of the epidemics of variola and plague. In regard to the latter disease I wrote Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, the health officer of the Brazilian Republic, a few days ago asking him if the cause of the late recrudescence of this disease had been traced, and if so what it was. He replied on the subject of plague as follows:

In regard to the recrudescence of plague it has been no surprise to me that it should have occurred. In my report to his excellency the minister of the interior, made to him at the close of the past year, I said, at the conclusion of detailed exposition of the service for the suppression of pest: "I do not, however, hide the fact that I believe that this disease will not yet abandon us, on account of the widespread distribution of plague, and also on account of the intensity of the infection of the capital (Rio)."

Happily, however, there is a diminution at this date in the number of cases and deaths as compared with the corresponding time of last year, and I nourish the hope that, with persistence and active measures, we will at last conquer at the end, perhaps, of some time and save the capital from the ravages of this pestilence.

The statement of Doctor Cruz that the figures at this date are less for plague than during a corresponding period of last year is, of course, correct. During the week ended October 11 of last year there were 48 cases of plague, with 16 deaths, while during the week of October 16, this year, the figures were 27 cases and 9 deaths. Also, as a matter of fact, during the winter season here this year, there were weeks when no cases of plague occurred either in this city or in Nictheroy.

During the week ended October 16 there were in all 398 deaths. Of this number, as I have said, 9 were caused by pest, with 27 new cases, and at the close of the week there were 83 cases of plague in the hospital at Jurajuba. The deaths from plague occurred in three city districts besides at the hospital; that is, 1 death occurred in Sacramento Pretoria, another in the Pretoria of Santa Anna, and a third in that of Espirito Santo, while the remaining 6 took place at the hospital.

Variola caused 105 deaths, a diminution of 10 from the preceding week and of 27 from the week before that. There were 236 new cases reported during the week, the same number as last week, but 73 less than the number of new cases reported during the week previous to last week.

The close of the week left 261 cases of variola under treatment at São Sebastião Hospital. There was 1 case of yellow fever reported during the week, but no fatalities from that cause.

There were no deaths from measles, scarlet fever, or diphtheria. Whooping cough caused 1 death; grippe, 13; typhoid fever, 3; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 2; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 5, and tuberculosis, 62.

Of the total number, 244 were males, 323 were natives, 72 were foreigners, and 3 were of unknown nationality.

Two hundred and fifty deaths occurred in domiciles, or hotels, etc., 92 in civil hospitals, 2 in military hospitals, 41 in Santa Casa da Misericórdia, 6 in asylums, convents, etc., none in vessels in port, and 7 in localities unknown.

By ages, less than 1 year, 67; more than 1 and less than 5 years of age, 52; 5 to 10, 18; 10 to 20, 36; 20 to 30, 76; 30 to 40, 46; 40 to 50, 39; 50 to 60, 32; more than 60 years of age, 32.

Daily average number of deaths for the week, 56.85, compared with 55.14 during last week, and with 51.14 during the corresponding week of last year. This number of deaths gives a coefficient per 1,000 of the population a yearly death rate of 24.48.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on the 12th instant, viz, 29.8° C., and the lowest on the 15th instant, 16.5° C., while the average for the week was 21.38° C.

Total rainfall for the week, 17.49 mm.; daily average, 2.49 mm. Total births during the week, 305; marriages, 74.

During the week ended the 23d instant but one vessel left this port for United States ports, viz, the British bark *Alkaline*, inspected by me and given bill of health on the 18th instant; no passengers; five new members of the crew taken on here; a cargo of dyewoods, from Rosario, left here for New York on the 21st instant. * * *

Variola outbreak in Para, State of Para.

A dispatch from Belem (Para) says that the outbreak of variola in that capital has been traced to the abandonment of a person suffering